

UNIT 3: CITIES OF THE FUTURE

A. VOCABULARY

WORDS/ PHRASES/ COLLOCATIONS/ IDIOMS ...		TRANSCRIPTION	MEANING
GETTING STARTED			
1.	exhibit (v) = display (v) exhibition (n) = display (n) = be ON display	ɪg'zɪbɪt = dɪ'spleɪ ,eksə'biʃən = dɪ'spleɪ = bi ɒn dɪ'spleɪ	Trưng bày Sự trưng bày, triển lãm Được trưng bày, chỉ ra
2.	model (n)	'mɒdəl	Mẫu
3.	take a look	teɪk ə lʊk	Nhìn vào
4.	design (v) (n)	dɪ'zaɪn	Thiết kế
5.	negative (a) > < positive (a)	'negətɪv > < 'pɒzətɪv	Tiêu cực > < tích cực
6.	impact (n) = influence (n) = impact (n) + ON sb/st impact (v) = influence (v) = impact (v) + sb/st	'ɪmpækt = 'ɪnfluəns = 'ɪmpækt	Sự ảnh hưởng lên ai, cái gì ảnh hưởng
7.	make up be made up of = consist of = be composed of = be comprised of = comprise	meɪk ʌp bi meɪd ʌp ʌv = kən 'sɪst ʌv = bi kəm'pəʊzd ʌv = bi kəm'praɪzd ʌv = kəm'praɪz	Tạo thành, bịa chuyện, làm lành, trang điểm ... Bao gồm
8.	private (a) privacy (n)	'praɪvət 'praɪvəsi	Riêng tư Sự riêng tư
9.	vehicle (n) = transport (n) public transport tram (n)	'vɪhɪkəl = 'trænspɔ:t 'pʌblɪk 'trænspɔ:t træm	Phương tiện giao thông Phương tiện giao thông công cộng Xe điện
10.	electric (a) + (car/ vehicle/ guitar/ light/ fan/ current ...) electrical (a) + (equipment/ appliance/ engineer...) electricity (n) # electronic (a)	i'lektrɪk (kɑ:/ 'vɪhɪkəl/ ɡɪ'tɑ:/ laɪt/ fæn/ 'kɜ:rənt ...) i'lektrɪkəl (ɪ'kwɪpmənt/ ə'plaɪəns/ 'endʒə'nɪr...) ɪ,lek'trɪsəti # ɪ,lek'trɒnɪk	Miêu tả đồ vật sử dụng/ tạo ra điện Liên quan đến điện (sử dụng với N chung chung) Điện Điện tử
11.	traffic jam = traffic congestion	'træfɪk dʒæm = 'træfɪk kən'dʒestʃən	Ách tắc giao thông

12.	pollution (n) pollutant (n) pollute (v) polluted (a)	pə'luʃən pə'lutənt pə'lut pə'lutəd	Sự ô nhiễm Chất gây ô nhiễm Gây ô nhiễm Bị ô nhiễm
13.	dwelt (v) = inhabit (v) = reside (v) = populate (v) dweller (n) = inhabitant (n) = resident (n) = population (n)	dwel = ɪn'hæbət = ri 'zaɪd = 'pəpjə,leɪt 'dwelər = ɪn'hæbətənt = 'rezɪdənt = ,pəpjə 'leɪʃən	Sống, sinh sống Người dân
14.	stop Ving stop to V stop sb FROM Ving	stap	Ngừng hẳn việc gì Dừng lại để làm gì Ngăn chặn ai làm gì
15.	urban (a) >< rural (a) urbanize (v) urbanization (n) urbanite (n) = city dweller = citizen (n)	'ɜrbən >< 'rʊrəl 'ɜrbə,naɪz ,ɜrbənə'zeɪʃən 'ɜrbə,naɪt = 'sɪti 'dwelər = 'sɪtəzən	Thuộc về thành thị >< thuộc về nông thôn Đô thị hoá Quá trình đô thị hoá Người dân thành thị
16.	area (n) - Urban/ metropolitan/ rural/ residential areas ... - Surrounding/ local areas ... region (n) - Mountainous/ coastal regions - Norther/ souther ... regions	'eriə 'ɜrbən/ ,metrə'pələtən/ 'rʊrəl/ ,reɪzɪ'dentʃəl 'eriəz ...sə'raʊndɪŋ/ 'ləʊkəl 'eriəz ...'rɪdʒən 'maʊntənəs/ 'kəʊstəl 'rɪdʒənz 'nɔːðər/ 'sʌðər ... 'rɪdʒənz	Vùng, khu vực. lãnh vực. diện tích - Khu vực thành thị/ đô thị lớn/ nông thôn/ khu dân cư - Khu vực xung quanh/ địa phương Vùng đất rộng, không có giới hạn chính xác - Vùng núi/ ven biển ... - Vùng phía bắc/ phía nam ...
17.	solution (n) = measure (n) solve (v) = address (v) = tackle (v) = resolve (v)	sə'luʃən = 'meʒər salv = 'æ,dres = 'tækəl = ri'zəlv	Giải pháp Giải quyết
18.	environment (n) environmental (a) environmentalist (n)	ɪn'vaɪrənmənt ɪn ,vaɪrən'mentəl ɪn ,vaɪrən'mentəlɪst	Môi trường Liên quan đến môi trường Nhà hoạt động môi trường
19.	problem (n) = issue (n) = matter (n)	'prɒbləm = 'ɪʃu = 'mætər	Vấn đề
20.	robot (n) robotic (n)	'rəʊ,bat ,rəʊ'batɪk	Người máy Liên quan đến người máy
21.	smart (a) => smart city	smart => smart 'sɪti	Thông minh => thành phố thông

			minh
22.	AI = artificial intelligence	aɪ = ˌɑrtə'fɪʃəl ɪn 'telədʒəns	Trí tuệ nhân tạo
23.	technology (n) technological (a)	tek'nɒlədʒi ,tek'nɒ'lədʒɪkəl	Công nghệ Thuộc về công nghệ
24.	sensor (n)	'sensər	Cảm biến
25.	install (v) = set up (v)	ɪn'stɔl = set ʌp	Cài đặt, lắp đặt
26.	operate (v) operate ON sb = perform an operation ON sb operation (n)	'ɒpə,reit 'ɒpə,reit ən = pər'fɔrm ən ,ɒpə'reɪʃən ən ,ɒpə'reɪʃən	Vận hành Phẫu thuật trên người ai Sự vận hành/ ca phẫu thuật
27.	efficient (a) = effective (a) = productive (a)	ɪ'fɪʃənt = ɪ'fektɪv = prə'dʌktɪv	Có Hiệu quả, có năng suất
28.	modern (a) = advanced (a) modernize (v), modernization (n)	'mɒdərn = əd'vænst 'mɒdərn,aɪz; ,mɒdərnə 'zeɪʃən	Hiện đại, tiên tiến Hiện đại hoá, quá trình hiện đại hoá
29.	infrastructure (n)	,ɪnfə'reɪstrʌktʃər	Cơ sở hạ tầng
30.	impress (v) = make an impression ON sb be impressed with/ by/ at + sb/st be impressive >< be unimpressive be impressionable = be easily influenced by sb	'ɪm,pres = meɪk ən ɪm'preʃən ən bi ɪm'prest / baɪ/ æt bi ɪm'presɪv >< bi ,ʌnɪm'presɪv bi ɪm 'preʃənəbəl = bi 'iəli 'ɪnfluənst baɪ	Gây ấn tượng ấn tượng bởi ai/ điều gì gây ấn tượng >< bình thường, không đặc biệt dễ bị ảnh hưởng bởi người khác (đặc biệt là tuổi teen)
31.	high-rise building	haɪ-raɪz 'bɪldɪŋ	Nhà chọc trời
32.	carbon footprint	'kɑrbən 'fʊt,prɪnt	Lượng CO2 mỗi người/ đơn vị thải ra MT
33.	housing problem	'haʊzɪŋ 'prɒbləm	Vấn đề về nhà ở
34.	rush hour	rʌʃ 'aʊər	Giờ cao điểm
35.	guide (v) (n)	gaɪd	Hướng dẫn, sự chỉ dẫn
36.	museum (n)	mju'ziəm	Nhà bảo tàng
37.	roof garden	ruf 'gɑdən	Vườn trên mái nhà
38.	Smooth (a) = even (a) = level (a) = flat (a) >< rough (a) = uneven (a) Smoothly (adv)	smuð = 'ivɪn = 'levəl = flæt >< rʌf = ə'nɪvən 'smuðli	Trôi chảy, trơn tru >< gập ghềnh, không phẳng Một cách trôi chảy
39.	organize (v)	'ɔrgənaɪz ,ɔrgənə	Tổ chức

	organization (n)	'zeɪʃən	Sự tổ chức. cơ quan, tổ chức
40.	skyscraper (n)	'skaɪ,skreɪpər	Nhà chọc trời, cao ốc
41.	a number of + Ns/es + v số nhiều the number of + Ns/es + v số ít	ə 'nʌmbər əv ðə 'nʌmbər əv	Nhiều + V số nhiều Số lượng + V số ít
42.	economy (n) economics (n) economic (a) economical (a) economize (v)	ɪ'kənəmi ,ɛkə'namɪks ,ɛkə'namɪk ,ɛkə'namɪkəl ɪ 'kənə,maɪz	Nền kinh tế Ngành kinh tế học Thuộc về kinh tế Tiết kiệm Tiết kiệm chi tiêu
43.	underground (n)	'ʌndər,graʊnd	Tàu điện ngầm
44.	allow sb to V = permit sb to V = let sb v allow Ving = permit Ving	ə'laʊ = 'pɜː,mɪt = let	Cho phép ai làm gì Cho phép làm gì
45.	get around	ɡet ə'raʊnd	Đi lại, di chuyển
46.	attract/ catch one's attention draw one's attention TO st pay attention TO st = take notice OF st	ə'trækt/ kætʃ wʌnz ə 'tenʃən drɔ wʌnz ə'tenʃən tʊ peɪ ə'tenʃən tʊ = teɪk 'nəʊtɪs ʌv	Thu hút sự chú ý của ai Kéo sự chú ý của ai sang 1 vấn đề khác Chú ý
47.	unusual (a) = uncommon (a)	ən'juː,ʊəl = ən'kʌmən	Không bình thường
48.	architecture (n) architectural (a) architect (n)	'ɑːrkə,tektʃər ,ɑːrkə'tektʃərəl 'ɑːrkə,tekt	Kiến trúc Thuộc về kiến trúc Kiến trúc sư
49.	suburb (n) ~ outskirts (n) in the suburbs ~ on the outskirts	'sʌbərb ~ 'aʊt,skɜːt ɪn ðə 'sʌbərbz ~ ʌn ði 'aʊt,skɜːts	Ngoại ô, ngoại thành ở vùng ngoại ô
50.	distance (n) distant (a) = far (a)	'dɪstəns 'dɪstənt = fɑː	Khoảng cách Xa
51.	a solution TO (problems/ questions ...)	ə sə'lʊʃən tʊ ('prɒbləmz/ 'kwɛstʃənz ...)	giải pháp/ lời giải đối với vấn đề/ câu hỏi
52.	plan to V = intend to V = make a plan to V = have intention OF Ving	plæn = ɪn'tend = meɪk ə plæn = həv ɪn 'tɛntʃən ʌv	Dự định làm gì
53.	renovate (v)	'renə,veɪt	Nâng cấp, sửa chữa lại (nhà)

	renovation (n)	,renə'veiʃən	Sự nâng cấp, sửa chữa lại (nhà)
54.	vibrant (a) = energetic = dynamic (a)	'vaɪbrənt = ,ɛnər 'dʒetɪk = daɪ'næmɪk	Tràn đầy sức sống, năng lực
55.	construction (n) construct (v) = build (v)	kən'strʌkʃən kən'strʌkt = bɪld	Sự xây dựng Xây dựng
56.	develop (v) = enhance (v) = promote (v) = boost (v) ...	dɪ'veləp = ɛn'hæns = prə'moʊt = bust ...	Phát triển
57.	project (n)	'prɒdʒekt	Dự án
58.	neighborhood (n)	'neɪbər,hʊd	Khu dân cư
59.	increase + O = raise + O S + increase/ rise/ go up ...	'ɪn,kris = reɪz S + 'ɪn,kris/ raɪz/ goʊ ʌp ...	Tăng + cái gì Cái gì + tăng lên
60.	a demand FOR st	ə dɪ'mænd	Nhu cầu về cái gì
61.	service (n)	'sɜrvəs	Dịch vụ
62.	local (a) = native (a) = indigenous (a)	'ləʊkəl = 'neɪtɪv = ɪn 'dɪdʒənəs	Thuộc về địa phương
63.	authority (n)	ə'θɔrəti	Chính quyền
64.	government (n) governmental (a) non-governmental (a)	'gʌvərnmənt 'gʌvər,məntəl nɒn-'gʌvər,məntəl	Chính phủ Thuộc về chính phủ Phi chính phủ
65.	invest (v) investment (n) investor (n)	ɪn'vest ɪn'vestɪən ɪn'vestər	Đầu tư Sự đầu tư Nhà đầu tư
66.	green space	grɪn speɪs	Không gian xanh
67.	quality (n) # quantity (n)	'kwɒləti # 'kwɒntəti	Chất lượng > < số lượng
68.	advanced (a) = modern (a) advance (n) = development (n) = growth (n)	əd'veənst = 'mɒdərn əd'veəns = dɪ 'vələpmənt = grəʊθ	Hiện đại, tiên tiến Sự phát triển
69.	densely populated > < thinly/ sparsely populated polulate (v) polulation (n)	'densli 'pɒpjə,leɪtəd > < 'θɪnli/ 'spɜrsli 'pɒpjə,leɪtəd 'pɒpjə ,leɪtəd pɒljʊleɪʃən	Dân cư đông đúc > < dân cư thưa thớt Sinh sống Dân cư, số lượng cá thể
70.	sustain (v) = maintain (v)/ continue (v) sustainable (a)	sə'steɪn = meɪn'teɪn / kən'tɪnju sə'steɪnəbəl	Duy trì, giữ vững (thời gian dài) Bền vững

	sustainability (n) sustainable development sustainable tourism	sə'steɪnə'bɪlɪti sə'steɪnəbəl dɪ 'veləpmənt sə'steɪnəbəl 'tʊrɪzəm	Sự bền vững Sự phát triển bền vững, lâu dài Du lịch bền vững (không gây hại đối với MT)
71.	renew renewable (a) >< non-renewable	rɪ'nu rɪ'nuəbəl >< nɒn-ri 'nuəbəl	Tái tạo Có thể tái tạo >< không thể tái tạo
72.	energy source	'ɛnədʒi sɔrs	Nguồn năng lượng
73.	focus ON = concentrate ON	'fəʊkəs ɒn = 'kɒnsən ,treɪt ɒn	Tập trung
74.	expect sb/ st to V expectation (n)	ɪk'spekt / ,ɛkspekt'teɪʃən	Mong đợi ai làm gì Sự mong đợi
75.	reach (v)	rɪtʃ	Đạt đến, chạm tới
76.	cope with = deal with = manage	kəʊp = dɪl = 'mænədʒ	Xử lý, giải quyết
77.	a (wide) range of	eɪ (waɪd) reɪndʒ ʌv	Nhiều
78.	provide sb with st provid st for sb	prə'vaɪd	Cung cấp cho ai cái gì Cung cấp cái gì cho ai
79.	support (v) (n)	sə'pɔrt	Hỗ trợ, ủng hộ
80.	predict (v) prediction (n) predictable (a) >< unpredictable (a)	pri'dɪkt pri'dɪkʃən pri'dɪktəbəl >< ,ʌnpri 'dɪktəbəl	Dự đoán Sự dự đoán Có thể dự đoán >< không thể dự đoán
81.	warn sb not to V = warn sb against Ving warn sb of/ about/ against st	wɔrn nɒt = wɔrn ə 'ɡenst wɔrn ʌv/ ə'baʊt/ ə 'ɡenst	Cảnh báo ai không làm gì Cảnh báo ai về điều gì
82.	turn off >< turn on	tɜrn ɔf >< tɜrn ɒn	Tắt >< bật
83.	empty (n) emptiness (n)	'emptɪ 'emptɪnəs	Trống rỗng Sự trống rỗng
84.	sensor (n)	'sensər	Cảm biến
85.	inform (v) sb about st information (n) informed (a) informative (a)	ɪn'fɔrm ə'baʊt ,ɪnfər'meɪʃən ɪn'fɔrmd ɪn'fɔrmətɪv	Thông báo ai về điều gì Thông tin Được thông báo/ có hiểu biết Chứa nhiều thông tin
86.	collect (v) collection (n)	kə'lekt kə'lektʃən	Thu thập, góp nhặt, sưu tầm Sự thu thập, sự sưu tầm
87.	fight against sb/st fight for sb/st	faɪt	Chiến đấu chống lại Chiến đấu vì
88.	climate change	'klaɪmət tʃeɪndʒ	Biến đổi khí hậu
89.	make room FOR	meɪk rum	Tạo không gian/ chỗ trống cho ai/

			cái gì
90.	biodiversity (n)	,baɪəʊdaɪ'vɜrsəti	Sự đa dạng sinh học
91.	vary (v) various (a) = diverse (a) variety (n) = diversity (n)	'veri 'veriəs = daɪ'vɜrs və'raɪəti = dɪ'vɜrsəti	Thay đổi, biến đổi Đa dạng Sự đa dạng
92.	care ABOUT care FOR = take care of = look after	kɛr ə'baʊt kɛr = teɪk kɛr ʌv = lʊk 'æftər	Quan tâm đến ai Chăm sóc ai
93.	eco-friendly = environment-friendly = environmentally friendly	'i:kəʊ-'frendli = ɪn 'vaɪrənmənt-'frendli = ɪn,vaɪrən'mentəli 'frendli	Thân thiện với môi trường
94.	produce (v) (farm) produce (n) product (n) production (n) productive (n) productivity (n)	'prəʊdʊs (farm) 'prəʊdʊs 'prɒdʌkt prə'dʌkʃən prə'dʌktɪv , prəʊdʌk'tɪvəti	Sản xuất Nông sản Sản phẩm Sự sản xuất Có năng suất Năng suất
95.	greenhouse (n) greenhouse gas emissions greenhouse effect	'grɪn,haʊs 'grɪn ,haʊs gæs ɪ'mɪʃənz 'grɪn,haʊs ɪ'fekt	Nhà kính (trồng rau) Khí nhà kính Hiệu ứng nhà kính
96.	pedestrian zone	pə'dɛstriən zəʊn	Khu vực dành cho người đi bộ
97.	make st available	meɪk ə'veɪləbəl	Làm cho cái gì có sẵn
98.	liveable (a)	'lɪvəbəl	Đáng sống
99.	quality of life	'kwɒləti əv laɪf	Chất lượng sống
100.	waste (n) waste (v) + time/ money + Ving	weɪst weɪst taɪm/ 'mʌni	Sự lãng phí, rác thải Lãng phí thời gian/ tiền bạc vào việc gì
101.	react TO st	rɪ'ækt tʊ	Phản ứng đối với
102.	instrument (n)	'ɪnstɾəmənt	Dụng cụ
103.	discover (v)	dɪ'skʌvər	Khám phá
104.	thanks TO sb/st	θæŋks tʊ	Nhờ có ai/ cái gì
105.	replace a with b replaceable (a) >< irreplaceable	,rɪ'pleɪs ə bi ,rɪ'pleɪsəbəl >< ɪrə 'pleɪsəbəl	Thay A bằng B Có thể thay thế >< không thể thay thế
106.	Be crowded with	bi 'kraʊdəd	Đông đúc. nhiều ...
107.	help sb V/ to V help sb with st	help	Giúp ai làm gì Giúp ai việc gì
108.	instead of = rather	ɪn'stɛd ʌv = 'ræðər	Thay vì

	than	ðæn	
109.	convenient (a) convenience (n)	kən'vinjənt kən'vinjəns	Thuận tiện, tiện lợi Sự tiện lợi
110.	be popular WITH	bi 'pɒpjələ	Phổ biến với ai
111.	interact WITH = communicate WITH	,ɪntə'rækt = kəm'junə ,keɪt	Tương tác. giao tiếp với ai
112.	sense of community	sɛns əv kəm'junəti	Ý thức cộng đồng
113.	belong TO	bɪ'lɒŋ tʊ	Thuộc về
114.	alone (a) (adv) lonely (a) loneliness (n)	ə'loʊn 'loʊnli 'loʊnlinəs	Một mình Cô đơn Sự cô đơn
115.	interrupt (n) interruption (n)	,ɪntə'rʌpt ,ɪntə'rʌpfən	Cắt ngang, xen vào Sự xen vào
116.	other (a) + ns/es/ không đđ another + n số ít the other + n the other + ns/es others (không có n phía sau) the others (không có n phía sau)	'ʌðər ə'nʌðər ði 'ʌðər ði 'ʌðər 'ʌðəz ði 'ʌðəz	Người/ vật khác 1 người/ vật khác 1 người/ vật còn lại (trong tổng số đã cho) Những người/ vật còn lại (trong tổng số đã cho) Những người/ vật khác Những người/ vật còn lại (trong tổng số đã cho)
117.	- advantage (n) = benefit (n) >< disadvantage (n) - pros and cons = advantages and disadvantages - advantageous (a) + to sb = beneficial (a) to sb >< disadvantageous to sb - advantaged (a) >< disadvantaged (a)	æd'væntɪdʒ = 'benəfɪt >< ,dɪsəd'væntɪdʒ prɒz ənd kɒnz ,ædvən'teɪ əs tʊ = ,benə'fɪʃəl tʊ >< ,dɪ ,sæd,væn'teɪdʒəs tʊ æd'væntɪdʒd >< dɪsəd'væntɪdʒd	Lợi ích >< bất lợi, tác hại Lợi ích và tác hại Có lợi đối với ai >< không có lợi đối với ai Giàu có >< thiệt thòi, nghèo khó
118.	safe (a) = secure (a) safety (n) = security (n)	seɪf = sɪ'kjʊr 'seɪfti = sɪ'kjʊrəti	An toàn Sự an toàn
119.	be familiar WITH st be familiar TO sb	bi fə'mɪljər bi fə'mɪljər tʊ	Quen với điều gì Quen thuộc đối với ai
120.	reduce (v) = decrease (v) = fall (v) = decline	rə'dʊs = 'di,kris = fɔl = dɪ'klaɪn	Giảm

(v)		
121. Do household chores = do housework	dʊ 'haʊs, hoʊld tʃɔːrɪz = dʊ 'haʊ, swɜːrk	Công việc nhà
122. personal information	'pɜːsɪnəl ,ɪnfər'meɪʃən	Thông tin cá nhân
123. be worried about	bɪ 'wɜːrɪd ə'baʊt	Lo lắng về
124. protect sb from st	prə'tekt	Bảo vệ ai khỏi điều gì
125. certain (a) = sure (a) certainty (n) >< uncertainty (n)	'sɜːtən = ʃʊr 'sɜːtənti >< ən 'sɜːtənti	Chắc chắn Sự chắc chắn >< sự không chắc chắn
126. doubt (v) (n)	daʊt	Nghi ngờ, sự nghi ngờ
127. expensive (a) = costly (a) = prohibitive (a) = upmarket (a) >< inexpensive (a) = cheap (a) = downmarket (a)	ɪk'spensɪv = 'kɒstli = prəʊ'hɪbətɪv = 'ʌp ,markət >< ,ɪnɪk'spensɪv = tʃɪp = downmarket	Đắt >< rẻ
128. expert (n) be expert at/in/on st expertise (n) = knowledge (n)	'ekspɜːt bɪ 'ekspɜːt æt/ɪn/ən ,ekspər'tɪz = 'nɒlədʒ	Chuyên gia Chuyên về/ giỏi về Kiến thức
129. absolutely = certainly = definitely	,æbsə'lʊtli = 'sɜːtənli = 'defənətli	Chắc chắn
130. book (v)	bʊk	Đặt
131. parking space parking lot	'parkɪŋ speɪs 'parkɪŋ lɒt	Chỗ đỗ xe
132. medical check-up	'medɪkəl tʃek-ʌp	Kiểm tra sức khỏe
133. unlock (v)	ən'lɒk	Mở khoá, khám phá
134. return st to sb/st	rɪ'tɜːn tʊ	Mang trả cái gì cho ai
135. choose - chose - chosen = make a choice	tʃʊz - tʃoʊz - 'tʃoʊzən = meɪk ə tʃɔɪs	Chọn Lựa chọn
136. locate sb/st be located in	'ləʊ, keɪt bɪ 'ləʊ, keɪtəd ɪn	Xác định vị trí của ai Ai/ cái gì nằm ở đâu
137. make a payment	meɪk ə 'pəɪmənt	Chi trả
138. extend (v) extensive (a)	ɪk'stend ɪk'stensɪv	Mở rộng Rộng
139. refund (n)	'rɪ, fʌnd	Sự trả lại tiền
140. leave + sw leave for sw leave sb/st + sw	lɪv	Rời đi Tới nơi nào đó Để lại/ bỏ lại ai/ cái gì ở đâu
141. ideal (a) + FOR sb/st	aɪ'diəl	Lý tưởng cho ai
142. recommend (v)	,rekə'mend	Gợi ý, đề nghị

	recommendation (n)	,rekəmən'deɪʃən	Lời gợi ý
143.get on >< get off	get ʌn >< get ɒf		Lên xe >< xuống xe
144.book an appointment	bʊk ən ə'pɔɪntmənt		Đặt hẹn
make an appointment	meɪk ən ə'pɔɪntmənt		
145.prescribe (v)	prə'skraɪb		Ra lệnh, quy định, kê đơn
prescription (n)	prə'skrɪpʃən		Sự kê đơn, đơn thuốc
146.aim to V = aim AT Ving	eɪm = eɪm æt		Nhằm mục đích
147.rank + stt	ræŋk stt		Xếp hạng, xếp thứ
148.facility (n)	fə'sɪlɪti		Toà nhà, dịch vụ, trang thiết bị Phương tiện

B. GRAMMAR

I. STATIVE VERBS/ STATE VERBS (ĐỘNG TỪ CHỈ TRẠNG THÁI)

- **Action verbs:** động từ chỉ hành động của chủ ngữ. Eg: run (chạy), jump (nhảy) ...
- **Stative verbs:** Động từ trạng thái, **không chỉ hành động** của chủ ngữ mà chỉ **trạng thái** của chủ ngữ. Động từ chỉ trạng thái **thường không chia thể tiếp diễn.**

Eg: I **love** my mom (Chủ ngữ "I" không thực bất cứ hành động nào, **"love" chỉ là trạng thái cảm xúc của "I"**)

Eg: John didn't **understand** my situation (Chủ ngữ "John" không thực hiện bất cứ hành động nào, **"understand" chỉ là trạng thái về nhận thức của "John"**)

ĐỘNG TỪ CHỈ SUY NGHĨ, QUAN ĐIỂM	ĐỘNG TỪ CHỈ GIÁC QUAN	ĐỘNG TỪ CHỈ CẢM XÚC	ĐỘNG TỪ CHỈ SỰ SỞ HỮU	ĐỘNG TỪ CHỈ TRẠNG THÁI KHÁC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - know: biết - understand: hiểu - think: nghĩ - believe (tin) - suppose: cho rằng - doubt: nghi ngờ - wish: ước - agree: đồng ý - disagree (k đồng ý), - mind: phiền, ngại - guess (đoán), - remember (nhớ) - recall (nhớ) - forget (quên), - pretend (giả vờ), - recognize 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - seem: dường như - hear: nghe thấy - sound: nghe có vẻ - taste: có vị - see: thấy - look: trông có vẻ - smell: có mùi - recognise: nhận ra - see (nhận thấy), - hear (nghe), - feel (cảm thấy), - seem (dường như), - taste (có vị), - smell (có mùi), - sound (nghe có vẻ) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - want: muốn - like: thích - hate: ghét - need: cần - love: yêu - prefer: thích - love, - adore - like - appreciate (coi trọng) - envy (ghen tị) - detest (ghét) - dislike, hate (ghét) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - have: có - possess: sở hữu - belong: thuộc về - own: sở hữu - include: bao gồm - consist: bao gồm - contain: chứa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - exist: tồn tại - fit: vừa - be: thì, là, ở - depend: phụ thuộc. - weigh (nặng), - contain (chứa), - involve (bao gồm), - concern (bao gồm, liên quan), - lack (thiếu), - deserve (xứng đáng), - matter (quan trọng, có ảnh hưởng), - resemble (giống)

(nhận ra),
- need (cần),
- satisfy (làm
hài lòng)

- sense (có cảm
giác)

- Tuy nhiên, một số động từ trạng thái vẫn sử dụng thể tiếp diễn khi nó miêu tả 1 trạng thái tạm thời hoặc nó có chức năng như một động từ chỉ hành động trong 1 số ngữ cảnh nhất định.

ĐỘNG TỪ	ĐỘNG TỪ HÀNH ĐỘNG (ACTION VERBS)	ĐỘNG TỪ TRẠNG THÁI (STATE VERBS)
think	think = xem xét, cân nhắc (= consider) Eg: I'm thinking of going to the party tonight. (Tôi đang cân nhắc việc đến dự bữa tiệc tối nay)	think = nghĩ rằng, tin là (= believe) Eg: I think that she is right. (Tôi nghĩ rằng anh ấy đúng)
feel	feel = sờ, chạm vào; cảm thấy (nói về sức khỏe) Eg: I am feeling the door. (Tôi đang chạm vào cánh cửa) Eg: I am feeling well now (Bây giờ tôi cảm thấy khỏe)	feel = nhận thấy/ cảm thấy Eg: I feel so happy Tôi cảm thấy rất vui
taste	taste = nếm Eg: Phuong is tasting the dish in the kitchen. (Phương đang nếm thử món ăn trong bếp)	taste = có vị Eg: The dish cooked by Phuong tastes good. (Món ăn Phương nấu có vị ngon)
smell	smell = ngửi Eg: The cat is smelling strangers. (Con mèo đang ngửi những người lạ)	smell = có mùi Eg: This things smell awful. (Thứ này có mùi kinh khủng quá)
have	have = ăn, uống, tắm Eg: Taki is having a bath. (Taki đang tắm)	have = có Eg: I have 2 vouchers to share with you. (Tôi có 2 phiếu khuyến mãi có thể chia sẻ với bạn)
see	see = gặp (meet), hẹn hò Eg: Ngoc is seeing me this morning. (Sáng nay Ngọc sẽ gặp tôi)	see = xem xét, hiểu Eg: I see your point. (Tôi hiểu ý bạn)
look	look = nhìn Eg: Laura is looking strangely at me. (Laura đang nhìn tôi với vẻ kỳ lạ)	look = trông có vẻ Eg: You look amazing in this new dress! (Bạn trông có vẻ thật tuyệt khi mặc chiếc váy này)
enjoy	enjoy = thưởng thức, tận hưởng Eg: I'm enjoying my youth. (Tôi đang tận hưởng tuổi trẻ của mình)	enjoy = thích Eg: I enjoy going to the cinema in the weekend. (Tôi thích đến rạp chiếu phim vào cuối tuần)
weigh	weigh = cân/ đo Eg: Phuong Anh is weighing the bag.	weigh = nặng, có trọng lượng Eg: The bag weighs 800 grams.

	(Phương Anh đang cân chiếc túi)	(Chiếc túi nặng 800 grams)
Measure	Measure (v): đo Eg: They are measuring the length of the house.	Measure (v): có kích thước bao nhiêu Eg: The main bedroom measures 5 meter by 4 meter
expect	expect = mong chờ Eg: I'm expecting to be offered the job. (Tôi đang mong chờ được nhận vào công việc đó)	expect = cho rằng, nghĩ rằng Eg: I expect that they don't like us. (Tôi nghĩ rằng họ không thích chúng ta lắm)
turn	turn = rẽ Eg: Misu is turning left at the end of alley. (Misu rẽ trái ở cuối hẻm)	turn = trở nên Eg: The flower turns red due to the soil. (Bông hoa chuyển sang màu đỏ do chất đất)
stay	stay = ở Eg: Tira is staying at home. (Tira đang ở nhà)	stay = giữ, duy trì Eg: He stays calm under any circumstances. (Cô ấy luôn giữ bình tĩnh trong mọi trường hợp)
appear	appear = xuất hiện Eg: She is appearing on TV. (Tối nay, cô ấy sẽ xuất hiện trên TV)	appear = dường như Eg: Tommy appears hopeless after his failure. (Tommy có vẻ như không còn nhiều hy vọng sau thất bại)
Be	Be: thì, là ở (trạng thái tạm thời) Eg: He always keep calm; but today he is being angry	Be: chỉ trạng thái vốn có Eg: He is always angry

II. LINKING VERBS (ĐỘNG TỪ LIÊN KẾT)

- **Action verbs:** động từ chỉ hành động. Eg: climb, cry, run ... Theo sau là **TRẠNG TỪ** (**V_{hđ}** + **adv**)

- **Linking verbs:** động từ liên kết, không diễn đạt hành động, chỉ có chức năng kết nối chủ ngữ với tính từ/ danh từ... **Không** sử dụng động từ liên kết ở thể **tiếp diễn**. (**V_{l.kết}** + **adj**)

- **Động từ liên kết thường thuộc 5 nhóm dưới đây:**

- + Be = get: thì, là, ở
- + seem = appear (dường như),
- + remain = stay = keep (vẫn giữ nguyên trạng thái nào đó),
- + become = come = turn = go = grow = get (trở nên, trở thành),
- + taste (có vị), smell (có mùi), sound (nghe có vẻ), look (trông có vẻ), feel (cảm thấy), prove (chứng tỏ là)

Eg: The boss looks at me **angrily**

vs

The boss looks **angry**

Ông chủ nhìn tôi một cách tức giận

Ông chủ trông có vẻ tức giận

- **Appear, stay, come, turn, go, grow, get, taste, smell, sound, look, feel, prove:** có thể là **action verbs** (v chỉ hành động) với **nghĩa khác**. theo sau là **trạng từ**

Appear (v) xuất hiện

Go (v): đi

Smell (v): ngửi

Stay (v): ở

Grow (v): trồng

Sound (v): phát ra âm

Come (v): đến

Get (v): lấy, có được

thanh

Turn (v): quay, xoay, vặn

Taste (v): nếm

Look (v): nhìn,

Feel (v): cảm nhận điều gì

Prove (v): chứng minh

C. EXERCISES

Ex 1. Circle A. B. C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. A. dw <u>e</u> ller | B. s <u>e</u> nsor | C. <u>e</u> nergy | D. r <u>e</u> duce |
| 2. A. des <u>i</u> gn | B. <u>i</u> mpact | C. pub <u>i</u> c | D. traff <u>i</u> c |
| 3. A. <u>e</u> xpect | B. s <u>e</u> nsor | C. des <u>i</u> gn | D. reduce |
| 4. A. sp <u>a</u> ce | B. r <u>a</u> nge | C. n <u>a</u> ture | D. g <u>a</u> rd <u>e</u> n |
| 5. A. ex <u>h</u> ibit | B. v <u>e</u> hicle | C. <u>h</u> ousing | D. <u>h</u> onest |
| 6. A. <u>ch</u> aracteristics | B. t <u>e</u> chnology | C. r <u>e</u> ach | D. arch <u>i</u> tect |
| 7. A. c <u>o</u> pe | B. ch <u>o</u> re | C. kn <u>o</u> w | D. z <u>o</u> ne |
| 8. A. inst <u>a</u> ll | B. <u>i</u> mpact | C. int <u>e</u> ract | D. traff <u>i</u> c |
| 9. A. received | B. returned | C. replaced | D. improved |
| 10. A. expected | B. sustained | C. controlled | D. installed |

Ex 2. Circle A. B. C. or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. model | B. design | C. reduce | D. impact |
| 2. A. public | B. private | C. dweller | D. install |
| 3. A. robot | B. sensor | C. impress | D. urban |
| 4. A. footprint | B. allow | C. limit | D. modern |
| 5. A. feature | B. sustain | C. predict | D. produce |
| 6. A. energy | B. neighborhood | C. interact | D. privacy |
| 7. A. sustainable | B. residential | C. renewable | D. available |
| 8. A. vehicle | B. electric | C. solution | D. pollution |
| 9. A. technology | B. environment | C. economy | D. architecture |
| 10. A. population | B. operation | C. infrastructure | D. exhibition |

Ex 3. Choose the correct answers in brackets to complete the sentences

- I (regret / am regretting) missing the first event of the ASEAN Para Games last night.
- ASEAN is an organisation which (consists / is consisting) of ten countries located in Southeast Asia.
- He (didn't realise / wasn't realising) that it was so late because he was busy surfing the Internet for information about ASEAN.
- (Do you know / Are you knowing) when Viet Nam became an official member of ASEAN?
- My brother (likes / is liking) travelling to Thailand very much because he made many friends during his studies there.
- He (sees / is seeing) his classmates in an hour to discuss their brochure about the ASEAN member states.
- I (feel / am feeling) I should go to Ha Long Bay to relax. I'm too stressed.
- Can you hear the music? His class (has / is having) a rehearsal for tomorrow's meeting with the ASEAN Youth Delegation.
- I (look / am looking) out of the window, but can't see him in the street.
- I can see him at the market. He (smells / is smelling) the fish now.
- The doctor (feels / is feeling) the boy's leg to see if it is broken.
- I (think/ am thinking) you're right.

13. You look worried. What (do you think/ are you thinking) about?
14. Jane (is tasting/ tastes) the soup. She thinks it (is tasting/ tastes) delicious.
15. We (see/ are seeing) Mr Smith tomorrow at his office.
16. I (am seeing/ see) what you mean.
17. I think / am thinking that living in the city is good for young people.
18. We are thinking / think of moving out of the city.
19. I don't see / am not seeing the building. It's too far away.
20. The government thinks/ is thinking of building a new skyscraper here.
21. Fantastic! Our city will look/ will be looking more modern.
22. Please don't talk. I think / am thinking.
23. People living in crowded cities feel unhappily / unhappy.
24. You should try this soup. It tastes / is tasting delicious.
25. James seems intelligent / intelligently, but he sometimes asks silly questions.

Ex 4. Choose the correct answers in brackets to complete the sentences

1. What's the matter with you? You look (unhappy / unhappily).
2. We greeted the visitors (warm / warmly) and made them feel welcome.
3. John (sudden / suddenly) appeared from behind the door and said hello to us.
4. Ann felt (excited / excitedly) when Alan suggested a date.
5. Who is he shouting at? He sounds very (angry / angrily).
6. He kept beeping the car horn loudly and the other drivers got (annoyed / annoyingly).
7. Last night's leftover food in the fridge smells (awful / awfully). Don't eat it.
8. Tomato plants will grow very (quick / quickly) in warm and sunny weather.

Ex 5. Use the simple or continuous form of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. Viet Nam _____ (be) the first Indochinese country to join ASEAN.
2. The chef _____ (taste) the Pho broth when I entered the kitchen.
3. I _____ (hope) to spend my holiday scuba-diving in the Philippines.
4. Why _____ you _____ (smell) the roses, Linh? They're plastic.
5. Tomorrow we _____ (have) a discussion on Viet Nam and ASEAN during one of our English classes.
6. Most of the time you're clever, but you _____ (be) silly today!
7. Many Vietnamese parents believe that their children study English because they _____ (recognise) its importance.
8. I _____ (know) that the beaches in Bali, Indonesia, are always full of tourists who are attracted by their beauty.
9. Ven Keo, my pen pal in Laos, changed his mind again. Now he _____ (think) of studying at a university in Viet Nam, not in Singapore.
10. _____ you _____ (remember) visiting the Chocolate Hills, one of the top tourist attractions in the Philippines?
11. 'How _____ you _____ (feel) now, Mai?' - 'Oh, much better. Thanks a lot, Dr Lam.'
12. Visitors (see) _____ the process of making batik material in small villages in Sumatra, Indonesia.
13. Singapore (consist) _____ of one main island and 63 other tiny islands.
14. My mom (weigh) _____ the apples now in order to sell them

Ex 6. Decide whether the underlined part in each of the following sentences is an "action verb" (AV) or a "linking verb" (LV)

	Action Verbs	Linking verbs
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> July is smelling the flowers her boyfriend has given to her. My mother appeared exhausted after a hard day working on the paddy field. Jane looks more beautiful when tying her hair. Maria's grandmother used to look after her carefully when she was small. He wants to become an inspiring teacher after graduating from his university. The worldwide economic situation is getting worse and worse. If you want to stay healthy, you should follow the doctor's advice. She is going to stay at a friend's house in Ha Long Bay for 3 days. When my daughter grows older, she will understand what I do for her. The number of people using tablet has grown rapidly My aunt tasted this soup carefully. The ghost appeared in the doorway. The cloth on the table felt soft and fuzzy. The leftover food from the picnic smelled rotten. We stayed awake the whole night to chat with each other The soup tasted salty. Jenny looks at the pictures in the book. The radio sounded the emergency alarm. That sounds great He suddenly went quiet. I am going home for Tet I could feel my face turn red with embarrassment. 		

Ex 7. Circle A. B. C. D to choose the best answer

- The little boy looks _____ because he gets good grades in the exam
A. happy B. unhappy C. happily D. unhappily
- I had been waiting for my friends and suddenly they appear _____ at the end of the path.
A. noise B. noisy C. noisily D. quiet
- The street appears _____ now because there are so much traffic in the rush hour
A. quiet B. noisy C. noisily D. quietly
- His girlfriend _____ gentle and independent
A. acts B. seems C. says D. look
- Your parents appear _____ with you, but also very fair
A. strictly B. strict C. strictness D. open-minded
- We should eat more vegetables and fruits to stay _____
A. health B. healthy C. unhealthy D. healthily
- Can you help me? I _____ for my pen now.
A. look B. am looking C. looked D. was looking
- The sky _____ brighter after the heavy rain.
A. is growing B. grows C. grow D. was growing
- At present, I _____ calm.
A. remain B. remained C. is remaining D. was remaining

10. To decide the winner of the competition, the examiners _____ candidates' dishes now.
A. taste B. tasted C. are tasting D. was tasting
11. What's the matter with Mary? She _____ upset.
A. seem B. seems C. is seeming D. was seeming
12. Listen! Her story _____ interesting.
A. sounds B. is sounding C. sound D. was sounding
13. The room _____ quiet when teachers entered.
A. gets B. got C. is getting D. was getting
14. The situation _____ unchanged in the past 20 years.
A. remains B. remained C. has remained D. has been remaining
15. John _____ impolite today. He is always polite and helpful to others.
A. is B. was C. is being D. was being
16. Tom sounded _____ when I spoke to him on the phone.
A. angry B. angrily C. to be angry D. to be angrily
17. The garden looks _____ since you tidied it up.
A. better B. well C. more good D. more well
18. Your English is improving. It is getting _____.
A. well B. good C. much well D. clearly
19. The chef tasted the meat _____ before presenting it to the President.
A. cautious B. more cautious C. cautiously D. much cautiously
20. He did not come and she looked rather _____.
A. worry B. worrying C. worrier D. worried
21. I'll feel _____ when my exams are over.
A. happily B. more happily C. happy D. more happy
22. Although the dish smelt _____, he refused to eat saying that he was not hungry.
A. bad B. good C. well D. worse
23. The fish tastes _____, I won't eat it.
A. awful B. awfully C. more awfully D. as awful
24. The situation looks _____. We must do something.
A. good B. well C. bad D. badly
25. He seemed to me a bit _____ today.
A. badly B. awfully C. strangely D. strange

Ex 8. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

1. This is a 'green city' designed to reduce its negative _____ on the environment
A. impact B. result C. impression D. force
2. More than fifty percent of it is made up _____ green areas.
A. on B. from C. of D. for
3. Most people will use public _____ such as trams and electric buses
A. places B. technology C. transport D. system
4. Some people think that there will be _____ traffic jams and less pollution.
A. much B. many C. less D. fewer
5. City _____ will stop using their cars in urban areas.
A. dwellers B. governments C. authorities D. researchers

6. It seems a good solution _____ many environmental problems.
A. for B. to C. of D. in
7. In smart cities, AI technologies will be installed to help the city _____ more efficiently.
A. exhibit B. design C. operate D. impress
8. The modern infrastructure of the city looks beautiful. I'm really _____ with the high-rise buildings.
A. impress B. impressed C. impressive D. impressionable
9. Tall buildings can actually limit the _____ of the built environment and help solve housing problems
A. greenhouse B. heat C. effect D. carbon footprint
10. Traffic jams are the city's biggest problem, especially during _____.
A. rush hour B. peak season C. crisis D. pandemic
11. Building a good _____ is important for the country's economy.
A. building B. skyscraper C. infrastructure D. centre
12. The new underground has allowed city dwellers to _____ more easily
A. make up B. get round C. get out D. move away
13. With the help of technology, people can now grow vegetables in _____ gardens of high-rise buildings.
A. room B. front C. roof D. back
14. The skyscraper _____ people's attention because of its unusual architecture.
A. attracts B. pays C. gives D. pays
15. More people are moving _____ from the urban centers of large cities to the suburbs.
A. up B. away C. out D. around
16. The city council is planning to _____ the old buildings in our neighborhood.
A. construct B. design C. renovate D. fix
17. The construction company is developing a new housing _____ near our neighborhood.
A. problem B. shortage C. condition D. project
18. The population in our area will increase, and the _____ for services and infrastructure will grow.
A. demand B. certainty C. expectation D. requirement
19. The local _____ are discussing improving public transportation in our neighborhood.
A. robots B. authorities C. environmentalists D. designers
20. With better transportation, more people will be able to move around easily, and it will reduce traffic _____.
A. noise B. pollution C. congestion D. transport
21. The city government is _____ in the development of green spaces in our neighborhood.
A. investing B. increasing C. operating D. controlling
22. With more parks and gardens, the air quality will improve, and it will _____ the quality of life for everyone
A. reduce B. enhance C. sustain D. construct
23. Future cities are likely to be more _____ advanced and densely populated than they are today.
A. technology B. technological C. technique D. technologically
24. They may also be more sustainable, with green spaces and _____ energy sources.
A. nuclear B. renewable C. traditional D. non-renewable
25. There may be a greater focus _____ public transportation and walkability, rather than car-centric design.
A. on B. for C. of D. in
26. Technology will _____ a key role in optimizing resource usage, reducing waste, and improving efficiency.
A. make B. take C. play D. put

- 27.** There is also a growing awareness _____ the need to reduce our impact on the environment
A. for B. of C. in D. with
- 28.** By 2050 the world's _____ are/ is expected to reach 10 billion, and nearly 70 per cent of these people will live in cities
A. environmentalists B. gardeners C. urbanites D. population
- 29.** The cities of the future will be 'smarter' and more sustainable to _____ a growing population and improve people's lives.
A. cope with B. face with C. suffer from D. make up
- 30.** A smart city is a modern urban area that uses _____ technologies to provide services, solve problems, and support people better.
A. a great deal of B. a range of C. the number of D. the amount of
- 31.** The new technologies can help save time by predicting changes in the traffic and _____ people of possible traffic jams.
A. predicting B. supporting C. interrupting D. warning
- 32.** Street lights can turn off when the streets are empty, and _____ can inform waste collection teams when the bins are full.
A. authorities B. infrastructure C. sensors D. facilities
- 33.** These smart technologies will help save energy, reduce air _____, and fight climate change.
A. footprint B. pressure C. pollution D. warming
- 34.** Cities in the future will also be sustainable. They will include a lot of green space and become _____ to more plants and animals.
A. house B. home C. housing D. dwelling
- 35.** Making _____ for biodiversity and nature can be done in various ways including underground and rooftop farming, and roof gardens.
A. room B. way C. space D. home
- 36.** As people will care more _____ the environment, most cities will use renewable and clean energy.
A. about B. for C. of D. with
- 37.** Modern infrastructure will also be more _____. Electric buses and trains will produce less greenhouse gas emissions.
A. ecological friendly B. eco-friendly C. environment friendly D. environmental friendly
- 38.** In addition, more _____ zones for walking and cycle paths will be made available for people in all neighbourhoods.
A. comfort B. safety C. security D. pedestrian
- 39.** These features will make future cities more _____ and will provide a high quality of life to city dwellers.
A. live B. alive C. liveable D. lively
- 40.** Smart cities use modern technologies to save time and provide better _____.
A. services B. agriculture C. industry D. economy
- 41.** Space for walking and cycling will be _____ with computer-controlled transport systems.
A. provided B. replaced C. predicted D. impressed
- 48.** Eco-friendly transport systems will reduce greenhouse gas _____.
A. release B. launch C. discharge D. emissions
- 49.** Quality of life will be improved _____ the cleaner environment.
A. thanks to B. despite C. because D. in spite of

50. There will be no _____ vehicles because people will use public transport.
A. delivery B. police C. private D. public
51. Green _____ will replace old blocks of flats and offices in crowded urban centres.
A. space B. skyscrapers C. energy D. fields
52. Eco-friendly public transport will produce less carbon dioxide or waste, and will be _____ by computers
A. predicted B. impressed C. reduced D. controlled
53. Smart street infrastructure with sensor technology will provide information _____ faster, cheaper, and better decision-making
A. for B. with C. of D. on
54. Technology will make public transport faster, more _____, and more eco-friendly.
A. available B. convenient C. empty D. popular
55. The _____ of our city needs upgrading. It is in an extremely poor condition now.
A. infrastructure B. environment C. structure D. inhabitant
56. If people use _____ energy, their impact on the environment is less.
A. renewable B. nonrenewable C. fossil fuel D. limited
57. I believe it'll be better because of modern _____
A. energy B. technique C. technical D. technology
58. I am not familiar _____ the terms such as solar energy, solar panel. Can you explain them?
A. about B. on C. with D. in
59. The _____ friendly products are designed not to harm the natural environment.
A. environment B. environmental
C. environmentally D. environmentalism
60. Water, solar and wind are _____ sources of energy.
A. friendly environmental B. environment – friendly
C. friendly environment D. environmental friendly
61. Nonrenewable energy has negative _____ on the environment.
A. impact B. benefit C. quality D. warning
62. The city is so _____ that pollution and heavy traffic are common problems.
A. liveable B. sustainable C. overcrowded D. urban
63. The _____ of this village can enjoy a good quality of life.
A. infrastructure B. inhabitants C. environmentalists D. researchers
64. The city dwellers design and _____ projects aiming at reducing fossil fuel consumption
A. carry out B. carry on C. carry over D. carry off
65. _____ the new plan, the city dwellers can make its environment greener, cleaner and more sustainable
A. In spite of B. Thanks to C. Thanks for D. In addition to
66. In the future, people can _____ probable disasters and rescue the residents in danger.
A. threaten B. damage C. warn D. threats
67. Human beings now have to _____ environmental issues.
A. deal with B. carry out C. consume D. ensure
68. People will mainly use _____ fuels such as wind and sun energy for transport.
A. fossil B. nonrenewable C. effective D. renewable
69. The factory was punished for not _____ chemicals before discharging them into the rivers.
A. ensuring B. turning into C. treating D. dealing

70. The main _____ to the survival of these creatures comes from their loss of habitat.
A. fuel B. threat C. shortage D. change
71. City dwellers will have a better life thanks to _____ technology.
A. promoted B. improved C. advanced D. low
72. _____ is the fact of a country or city having too many people living in it
A. population B. overpopulated C. overpopulation D. popular
73. Vietnamese people still complain _____ overcrowded streets during the **rush hour**.
A. to B. about C. on D. for
74. People's lives will continue to be _____ because of the continuous **risk** of earthquakes and tsunamis here.
A. threat B. threatening C. threatened D. satisfied
75. In the future, people will build offshore wind farms to replace ageing _____ network.
A. electricity B. electronic C. electric D. electrical
76. Sensors monitoring temperatures, energy use and traffic flow can _____ the authority about any problems
A. threaten B. warn C. dispose D. provide
77. In Singapore, the mobile app Parking.sg allows you to book a parking space, and _____ a payment.
A. take B. give C. make D. provide
78. Using a mobile app, _____ can unlock bikes from one station and return them to any other station in the system
A. reside B. residence C. residents D. residential
79. In Toronto (Canada), you can _____ an appointment and see a doctor online from your own home.
A. book B. do C. take D. pay
80. They are worried that their personal information might not be protected on the Internet, and they might become victims of _____.
A. online crime B. theft C. cybercrime D. pickpockets

Ex 9. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words in capitals

1. _____ will be a key consideration in urban planning and development. (**SUSTAINABLE**)
2. Private vehicles will be replaced by more efficient and _____ public transport systems (**SUSTAIN**)
3. There will be electric buses, trains, and trams that produce no or low _____ (**EMIT**)
4. The paintings are on display at an _____ which opened on Friday. (**EXHIBIT**)
5. Environmentalists say there is a high risk of _____ from the landfill site. (**POLLUTE**)
6. The disease spread quickly among the poor slum _____ of the city. (**DWELL**)
7. The industry needs to look for technological _____ to their problems. (**SOLVE**)
8. Children need to be able to communicate ideas _____ to have a good job in the future (**EFFECTIVE**)
9. Traffic is now flowing _____ again with the computer-controlled system (**SMOOTH**)
10. The government has been praised for improving the _____. (**ECONOMIC**)
11. The exhibition has attracted special _____ from the media. (**ATTEND**)
12. It will become a safer and more _____ residential area (**LIVE**)
13. The town's modern _____ is very attractive to the young (**ARCHITECT**)
14. The rapid growth of _____ led to an acute shortage of housing. (**POPULATE**)
15. Sensors can inform waste _____ teams when the bins are full (**COLLECT**)
16. Computer-controlled transport systems like electric buses and trains will produce less greenhouse gas _____ (**EMIT**)

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17. In the future, cities will only use _____ sources of energy such as wind and solar power (RENEW)
18. Cameras and sensors are used to improve city dwellers' safety and _____ (SECURE)
19. There seems to be a lack of _____ over what we should do. (CERTAIN)
20. These children may need careful, _____ check-ups that include special tests to look for early signs of cancer. (MEDICINE)
21. Patients can receive _____ and other documents online (PRESCRIBE)
22. The app can give city dwellers route _____ when they cycle through the city streets (RECOMMEND)

Ex 10. Fill in the blank with a suitable word given in the box

vehicles	reduce	predict	privacy	sensor
community	interact	high-rise	operate	liveable

- These _____ apartment blocks will be built to solve housing problem
- Smart devices help cities _____ more efficiently
- The road was closed while the _____ crashed into toll station on the highway
- There is a strong sense of _____ here; everyone is friendly and helpful
- Smartphones technologies make people's lives easier because they can _____ household chores
- Hoa feel lonely because she doesn't _____ with many people
- In the future, people will have limited _____ because there are cameras everywhere
- The security device has a heat _____ which detects the presence of people and animals.
- Future cities will become more _____ and provide a high quality of life to city dwellers
- Vienna is considered as one of the world's most liveable cities because of its stability and good infrastructure
- The new technologies can _____ changes in the traffic and warn people of traffic congestion

Ex 11. Fill in the blank with a suitable word given in the box

eco-friendly	public	replace	efficient	sustainable
footprint	private	infrastructure	designed	installed

- _____ transport such as buses and trains will be faster, more frequent, and more comfortable.
- The street _____ will be upgraded with more sensors and data collection devices.
- The buildings will be designed to be more energy-efficient and _____
- They will have green roofs, solar panels, and rainwater harvesting systems to reduce the energy consumption and carbon _____
- Green skyscrapers will _____ old blocks of flats and offices in crowded urban centers.
- Public services such as healthcare and education will be more accessible and _____ in the future cities.
- Smart _____ will help people schedule appointments, and connect with social networks.
- People will not need to use their own cars because the city infrastructure will be _____ to support public transportation.
- People will have limited privacy due to cameras _____ everywhere in the city.
- There will be less _____ cars in the future in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

Ex 12. Fill in the blank with a suitable preposition

- The course is made _____ of 12 two-hour sessions and at the end of the course, you will receive a certificate

2. There was a lot of traffic _____ the road this morning.
3. It would be better to transport the goods _____ road.
4. They were seeking an ultimate solution _____ the city's traffic problem.
5. He was very impressed _____ her house in a smart city. It is modern and eco-friendly
6. I have been thinking _____ installing solar panels on the roof to generate electricity
7. In the future, most of city dwellers will use electric cars to get _____
8. Some people find pollution very difficult to cope _____.
9. The residential areas should provide every dweller _____ a high level of protection
10. The government will provide financial support _____ low-income families.
11. Security experts warn the inhabitants of the smart cities _____ the problems
12. The cities of the future will be different _____ the cities of today.
13. The street light can turn _____ when the sun rises
14. The government can make the cities ideal _____ everyone who wants to enjoy the high quality of life
15. Green space in the cities becomes home _____ a wide range of plants and animals
16. We move the bookshelf to make room _____ a new television
17. She cares deeply _____ environmental issues because humans are destroying the Earth
18. She moved back home to care _____ her elderly parents.
19. Walking and cycle paths will be made available _____ people in the cities
20. Fossil fuels will be placed _____ renewable energy such as solar energy or tidal energy
21. Thanks _____ the efforts of the whole team, the project was completed on time.
22. This area is immensely popular _____ tourists who want to enjoy fresh air
23. People will use electric underground instead _____ private cars
24. It is easy for people to interact _____ each other with advanced technology
25. People here have a strong sense of community because they want to have the feeling of belonging _____ a group.
26. Robots can help families _____ household chores and everyone can have time to relax
27. He argues that climate change is mainly due _____ the actions of industrialized countries
28. We should book a parking space _____ mobile apps because this way is more convenient and economical
29. City dwellers can use robots to return books _____ the library.
30. The smell is very familiar _____ everyone who lives near a bakery
31. Are you familiar _____ the computer software they use?
32. The project's impact _____ the environment should be minimal.
33. The room soon filled _____ people.
34. Renewable sources of energy are ones that are never used _____
35. The main goal of urban planning is providing a healthier environment _____ people living _____ the city
36. City dwellers mainly use wind and sun energy _____ cooking, lighting and heating their homes.
37. She is used to dealing _____ all kinds of people in her job.
38. This organisation is capable _____ detecting and locating any threats to public safety
39. The city planners design and conduct projects which aim _____ dealing with global climate change.
40. It is not easy for some people to get familiar _____ and use the smart devices.
41. You can just touch your bank card on the card reader when you get on and off the bus or the underground to pay _____ your trip.

42. This technology can save time, reduce the need _____ physical visits to the doctor's office, and increase access _____ medical care

Ex 13. Circle A. B. C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s)

1. The **display** illustrates the traditional industries of the town.

- A. construction B. museum C. characteristic D. exhibition

2. Two drivers escaped injury when their **vehicles** collided near Thirsk.

- A. trams B. electric cars C. transport D. underground

3. **Traffic jams** are the city's biggest problem, especially during rush hour.

- A. crowds B. congestion C. vehicles D. underground

4. Many athletes feel the effects of air **pollution** during outdoor exercise.

- A. contaminant B. contamination C. purity D. hygiene

5. China's rich **urbanites** can enjoy high quality of life in the modern world

- A. migrants B. immigrants C. city dwellers D. emigrants

6. A hidden camera had been **installed** in the room.

- A. modernized B. renovated C. removed D. set up

7. Living in a smart city is not all good as some people may think. What are the **pros and cons** of living in a smart city?

- A. causes and effects B. effects and solutions
C. causes and solutions D. advantages and disadvantages

8. In my opinion, the **benefits** of smart technologies outweigh the drawbacks.

- A. disadvantages B. advantages C. effects D. measures

9. **Smart** technologies make people's lives easier by reducing household chores.

- A. modern B. stylish C. intelligent D. stupid

10. People become **worried** because their personal information might not be protected.

- A. concerned B. tired C. surprised D. impressed

11. The good thing about smart cities is that they have **modern** technology

- A. complex B. basic C. obscure D. advanced

12. The city infrastructure which **includes** sensors and cameras collects information about people

- A. consists of B. excludes C. installs D. locates

13. With cameras everywhere in public spaces, people also have **limited** privacy.

- A. large B. eliminated C. extended D. restricted

14. Living in a smart city has both advantages and **disadvantages**.

- A. outcomes B. drawbacks C. benefits D. solutions

15. Smart cities are built on new technologies to **improve** people's lives.

- A. recover B. affect C. damage D. enhance

16. Smart technologies make daily life more **efficient** and saves people a lot of time.

- A. effective B. liveable C. available D. modern

17. Measures should be put in place to protect people's privacy and ensure the **safety** of their personal information.

- A. danger B. security C. certainty D. uncertainty

18. Some smart technologies are difficult to use and without training, city **dwellers** might find them useless.

- A. migrants B. immigrants C. residents D. emigrants

19. The area will be more **vibrant**, and it will attract more tourists.

A. passive B. liveable C. enegetic D. available

20. It seemed a reasonable **solution** to a difficult problem.

A. effect B. measure C. consequence D. cause

21. Teachers have a limited amount of time to **interact** with each child.

A. communicate B. interrupt C. impress D. educate

22. A free trade agreement would be **advantageous** to both countries.

A. disadvantaged B. familiar C. advantaged D. beneficial

Ex 14. Circle A. B. C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s)

1. Traffic is now flowing **smoothly** again.

A. roughly B. rapidly C. evenly D. slowly

2. Mexico City is one of the most **densely** populated cities in the world

A. closely B. thickly C. sparsely D. heavily

3. In the future, we will use more **renewable** sources of energy such as wind and solar power

A. alternative B. limited C. inexhaustible D. endless

4. Pollution has reached disturbingly high levels in some **urban** areas.

A. residential B. rural C. coastal D. mountainous

5. The police are conducting a **safety** awareness programme in local schools.

A. certainty B. security C. danger D. doubt

6. He thinks he's special with his **expensive** suits and fancy shoes.

A. costly B. reasonable C. prohibitive D. upmarket

7. The company claims it is not responsible for the **pollution** in the river.

A. contaminant B. contamination C. purity D. hygiene

8. The building was made using **modern** construction techniques.

A. complex B. basic C. traditional D. advanced

9. There are some disadvantage of smart cities such as **limited** privacy or lack of social control

A. large B. eliminated C. extended D. unrestricted

10. One **disadvantage** of living in the town is the lack of safe places for children to play.

A. outcomes B. drawbacks C. benefits D. solutions

11. Smart cities are built on new technologies to **improve** people's lives.

A. recover B. affect C. worsen D. enhance

12. To reduce carbon emissions into the atmosphere, ways to limit the use of **private** cars must be found.

A. public B. personal C. common D. shared

Ex 15. Circle A. B. C or D to indicate the words/ phrases that need correction

1. The urban lifestyle seems more excitingly to young people.

2. The museum looks beauty from a distance.

3. Widening the road sounds a good solve to traffic problems in the area.

4. We all know that we have to work hardly to support the family.

5. The noise on the roof of the trailer woke Bill and Fred up very quick

6. She finds housework bored and doesn't like to stay at home all day.

7. The accident looked seriously but fortunately nobody was injured

8. He was a bad influence on the child, who was at an impressive age.

9. The number of homeless people have increased dramatically.

10. She's in her third year of studying economy at York University.

11. There's increasing demand for cars that are more economic on fuel.
12. As technology advances, workers are afraid that they will lose his jobs.
13. Sulphur dioxide is one of several pollutions that are released into the atmosphere by coal-fired power stations.
14. The community centre was demolished to pay room for a new apartment block.

Ex 16. Circle A. B. C. or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

1. Ann: I heard that in the future people will build cities on the ocean. Do you think that will be possible?

David: _____. With the help of modern technologies, we can build cities on water

- A. I'm not really sure about it C. It's very unlikely
B. I have no doubt about it D. I don't believe it's true

2. Ann: Do you think the government can build our first smart city in this area?

David: _____. Smart technologies are very expensive. We don't have AI experts either.

- A. I'm not really sure about it C. Of course
B. I have no doubt about it D. I'm positive

3. Ann: Have you heard that they're planning to have driverless buses in the future? Will it be possible?

David: _____. They have invited some expert already.

- A. I'm not really sure about it C. I don't think so
B. I'm pretty certain about it. D. There is some doubt in mind

4. Ann: Have you heard about the latest AI robots? They're supposed to be able to do all the household chores

David: _____. I think there will still be limitations to what the robots can do

- A. I'm a hundred percent sure about that C. Yes, I am certain
B. I'm a bit uncertain about that D. Good idea

7. Nam: In my opinion, there will be no pollution in the future

Hoa: _____. Our city will be cleaner and sustainable

- A. Yes, that's right B. You're right C. I disagree D. Not at all

8. - "Our living standards have been improved greatly." - " _____ "

- A. Thank you for saying so B. Sure. I couldn't agree more
C. No, it's nice to say so D. Yes, it's nice of you to say so.

9. - "Do you feel like going to the stadium this afternoon?" - " _____ "

- A. I don't agree. I'm afraid B. I feel very bored
C. You're welcome D. That would be great.

10. - What do you think of the General Knowledge Quiz?

- Oh, _____. It's an opportunity to test my general knowledge.

- A. I think it's great B. I agree with you C. I think it's terrible D. It's not a good idea.

11. - "Thank you for taking the time to come here in person" - " _____ "

- A. It's my pleasure B. I don't know what time that person comes.
C. I'd love to come. What's time? D. Do you have time for some gossip?

12. "I believe that wind power can be an alternative source of energy." " _____ "

- A. I disagree. It sounds impossible B. Why do you believe so?
C. That would be nice D. I'm afraid so.

13. - Congratulations! You did great. -

- a. It's nice of you to say so. b. It's my pleasure. c. You're welcome. d. That's okay.

14. Alice: "What shall we do this weekend?"- Carol: " _____ "

- a. Went out for dinner. b. Oh, that's good c. Let's go out for dinner. d. No problem.

15. A: "Thank you for the lovely present." -B: "....."

- a. Go ahead b. Not at all c. Come on d. I'm pleased you like it

Ex 17. Complete the sentences without changing the meaning.

1. That electric car's so expensive that I don't think I can buy it.

⇒ It's such _____.

2. I like living in a smart city more than living in the countryside

⇒ I prefer _____.

3. This is the first time I have seen this kind of intelligent robots

I haven't _____.

4. Although the air in the city is polluted, he still wants to become a city dweller

In spite _____.

5. The police let him leave after they had questioned him.

The police allowed _____.

6. The room in the skyscraper was so expensive that I didn't buy it.

⇒ The room in the skyscraper was too _____

7. It took us only ten minutes to finish the homework.

⇒ We spent _____.

8. He has installed solar panels on the roof for three years.

⇒ He started _____.

9. It was such a dirty beach that I decided not to stay.

⇒ The beach _____.

10. He hasn't played basketball for 6 months.

⇒ The last time _____.

11. I find it difficult to find a better solution to that problem.

⇒ I have _____.

12. The last time I went out for lunch was five days ago.

⇒ I haven't _____.

13. There's no need for you to drive very fast. (using Modals)

⇒ You don't _____.

14. This is the most beautiful city that I have ever visited.

⇒ I have never _____.

Ex 18. Complete the following sentences, using given words

1. Smart/ technology/ make/ our/ life/ easier/by/ reduce/ housework

2. Advanced/ technology/ have/ impact/ every/ aspect/ life

3. City/ dweller/ stop/ use/ private/ car/ reduce/ greenhouse/ gas/ emission

4. AI/ technology/ will/ used/ help/ city/ operate/ efficient

5. The/ city/ look/ modern/ due/ various/ skyscraper/ electric/ bus

6. Some/ people/ find/ difficult/ get/ familiar/ smart/ device

7. There/ be/ a/ range/ way/ interact/ others

8. Government/ provide/ urbanite/ better/ service/ higher/ quality/ life

Ex 19. Listen and complete the summaries of the two viewpoints.

According to the pessimistic viewpoint, our future cities will not be safe and (1) _____ places to live in. Governments have no (2) _____ ways to control pollution, which will continue to be a serious problem in the future. Moreover, cities will become (3) _____, which means there will be more waste and (4) _____ traffic.

According to the optimistic viewpoint, city dwellers will have a better life thanks to advances in technology and (5) _____. Furthermore, the environmental problems will be solved. (6) _____ energy sources will

Listen to the recording and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

1. One hundred years ago, what percentage of the human population lived in cities?

- A 10% B 20% C 40% D 80%

2. What led to the development of the first semi-permanent settlements?

- A Changes in the global climate B An increase in fresh water supplies
C Improvements in healthcare D Advancements in agriculture

3. Which of these technologies developed because of the desire to trade with other cities?

- A Tractors B City walls C Roads D Aqueducts

4. Why did people first move into cities?

- A Jobs B Fun C Safety D More farmland

5. The global population is expected to peak at _____ billion.

- A 7 B 6 C 9 D 10

Ex 20. Read the following passage and circle A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

CITIES GOING GREEN

As more and more people concentrate in cities, planners are looking for ways to transform cities into better living spaces, (1) _____ can be done by improving existing infrastructure while also creating more public (2) _____ that are both beautiful and green. This can be hard to accomplish, especially in cities with a haphazard fashion. Some cities have been created with the idea of a green city as the goal. One such city, Masdar City in the United Arab Emirates, aims to become a model for (3) _____ cities to follow. It is being known as a truly green city that relies strictly on renewable sources such as solar energy to provide all of its energy needs. (4) _____, it will be a zero waste city in which everything that is used can be recycled. Whether it will truly accomplish its goal remains to be seen, but it will also act as an experiment for environmentally friendly areas to be tested.

1. A. which B. why C. when D. that
2. A. rooms B. spaces C. places D. breaks
3. A. every B. one C. another D. other
4. A. However B. Although C. Therefore D. In addition

Ex 21. Read the following passage and circle A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks

In the year 1900, the world was in the midst of a machine revolution. (1) ____ electrical power became more ubiquitous, tasks once done by hand were now completed quickly and efficiently by machine. Sewing machines replaced needle and thread. Tractors replaced hoes. Typewriters replaced pens. Automobiles replaced horse-drawn carriages.

A hundred years later, in the year 2000, machines were again pushing the boundaries of (2) ____ was possible. Humans could now work in space, thanks to the International Space Station. We were finding out the composition of life thanks to the DNA sequencer. Computers and the world wide web changed the way we learn, read, communicate, or start political revolutions.

So what will be the game-changing machines in the year 2100? How will they (3) ____ our lives better, cleaner, safer, more efficient, and more exciting?

We asked over three dozen experts, scientists, engineers, futurists, and organizations in five different disciplines, including climate change, military, (4) ____, transportation, and space exploration, about how the machines of 2100 will change humanity. The (5) ____ we got back were thought-provoking, hopeful and at times, apocalyptic.

(Adapted from <https://www.popularmechanics.com/>)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. Despite | B. However | C. Although | D. As |
| 2. A. what | B. that | C. who | D. which |
| 3. A. notice | B. taste | C. make | D. hope |
| 4. A. structure | B. archaeology | C. infrastructure | D. excavation |
| 5. A. answers | B. programs | C. contacts | D. services |

Ex 22. Read the following passage and circle A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks

In the future, maybe all cars that run on petrol will be replaced by solar cars, which have been around for a while, but with recent (1) _____ in solar car design and the measurement of photovoltaic cells becoming smaller, the dream of a truly efficient solar car is more reality than fantasy.

A solar car is a vehicle (2) _____ by photovoltaic cells, also called solar cells, which convert sunlight (light energy) into electrical energy.

As a source of energy on earth, there is nothing like the sun: in a mere one thousandth of one second (.001), the sun emits enough energy to fulfill our planet's (3) _____ needs for the next 5,000 years. It is a staggering fact, and an exciting one. Since the energy from the sun is responsible for renewable resources such as wind, tides, and heat, solar energy seems to offer the brightest future for not only cars, but for the entire energy crisis. Despite the appearance that solar energy may be the least feasible among the current crop of (4) _____ fuel propositions, new solar powered devices and more specifically solar powered cars are beginning to be developed. How do solar cars work?

The photo-voltaic cells absorb photons from sunlight. This action generates heat, which the cells then convert into electrical energy and stores in an on-board battery. This process of conversion is called the photovoltaic effect. Not surprisingly, such a vehicle has zero emissions, and is very (5) _____ friendly. Unfortunately, at the moment photovoltaic cells are extremely inefficient, yet as time progresses the efficiency of these cells will grow. This will make solar energy and solar cars the fuel and car of the future-a closer reality.

(Source: goo.gl/px4pCC)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. development | B. developments | C. develop | D. developing |
| 2. A. powered | B. power | C. powerful | D. powering |
| 3. A. energetic | B. energetics | C. energetically | D. energy |
| 4. A. alternatives | B. alternation | C. alternatively | D. alternative |
| 5. A. environmentally | B. environmental | C. environmentalist | D. environment |

Ex 23. Read the following passage and circle A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks

THE CAR OF THE FUTURE

Driving along the motorway in busy traffic, the driver suddenly presses a button on his steering wheel. The car is now driving itself. This may (1) _____ like something from the future, but driverless cars are already in reality on California's roads. Many cars can already park themselves on the roadside, brake automatically when the car needs to slow down, and warn the driver (2) _____ they are slipping out of the right lane, so going driverless is just the next step towards automated driving.

Driverless cars are equipped with fast broadband, allowing them to overtake other cars (3), and even communicate with traffic lights as they approach junctions. Being stuck in traffic jams could become a thing of the past, as driverless cars will be able to drive at speed (4) _____ to each other.

More than fifty million people die or are injured in road accidents every year, and the majority of these accidents is caused by human (5) _____. Google's driverless car sticks of to the speed limit and doesn't get tired. So wouldn't it be a great idea if all cars were driverless.

(www.english-grammar.at)

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. look | B. sound | C. feel | D. sense |
| 2. A. if | B. where | C. why | D. what |
| 3. A. nicely | B. quickly | C. harmlessly | D. safely |
| 4. A. too closer | B. much closer | C. very closely | D. so closet |
| 5. A. inaccuracy | B. offence | C. error | D. crime |

Ex 24. Read the following passage and decide whether the following statements are true or false

FUTURE CITIES

What do you imagine cities will be like in the future? Will we have smart buildings and flying cars? Or robots that will pick up our rubbish? What about schools? Will we still travel to school or will we study online from home? Perhaps all the buildings and roads will be underground and we'll just have parks and cycle lanes above.

Maybe ... or maybe not, but what we do know is that in the future, cities are going to have more and more people living in them. More than half the world's people already live in cities, and by 2050, cities will become home to about 6.5 billion people.

That's a lot of people and very little space! More people means that we're going to have more pollution, traffic and noise. It also means that we'll need more homes, schools, hospitals, jobs and transport. We'll need more resources, like water and energy, and more ways to grow food too. Oh, and more parks to play in!

Many cities are already planning for the future. For example, Bristol is a cycling city in England. You can hire a bike (instead of taking a car or bus) and ride in cycle lanes which are separated from the traffic. In Singapore, people are looking 'up' to grow food! To save space, they grow vegetables in lots of layers in special tall buildings, called 'vertical farms'. And in Amsterdam in the Netherlands, there are 'floating houses' built on water instead of on land!

What do you think city life will be like in the future?

	TRUE	FALSE
1. Most people live in cities today.		
2. Cities are going to have more people in the future.		
3. Cities will need fewer buildings in the future.		
4. Resources will be less important in the future.		
5. Some cities are trying new things to plan for the future.		
6. In Bristol, you always ride your bike on the same road as the cars.		
7. Singapore's vertical farms grow food in parks.		
8. You can live in a house on the water in Amsterdam.		

Ex 25. Read the following passage and circle A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Where smart cities were once regarded purely as a vision of the future, they are now becoming a reality in numerous urban centres across the globe. From Dubai, Singapore, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, and Madrid to Southampton in the UK, we're already beginning to see smart cities provide inhabitants with improved living conditions, easier mobility and cleaner, safer environments, by using cloud computing to power services. But as with all public sector initiatives, smart city services need to be delivered as cost effectively as possible to minimise the taxpayer burden. Often, key decision makers are met with obstacles when it comes to deploying smart services, preventing smart cities initiatives from reaching their full potential – or worse, blocking them altogether.

Central to the functioning of most 'normal' city ecosystems is the underlying data **they** run on. Regardless as to whether that data is stored on local servers or using cloud storage, when that data is fragmented or incomplete, identifying emerging trends for strategic planning and cost reduction becomes extremely difficult – and because of this, authorities have to adopt an entirely reactive approach. Conversely, in a smart city environment, connected sensors forming an Internet of Things (IoT) provide valuable data for analysis and, in turn, insight into the specific city's behavioural trends. With this level of information, services can be optimised to reduce costs and risk, increase urban flows and manage assets. Importantly, they can also provide real-time connections and interactions between the city's businesses, local governments, service providers and citizens.

In this way, operations and services are **elevated** through the integration and connection of physical devices via IoT networks, ultimately transforming how a city runs.

(Source: <https://www.techradar.com/>)

1. Which best serves as the title for the passage?

- A. A question of data. B. Alignment of minds.
 C. Smart city's supporters. D. The same old route.

2. According to paragraph 1, which statement is correct about the current situation for smart cities?

- A. Smart cities promise technological convenience so high service fees are not a problem.
 B. Dubai, Amsterdam and Hampton are among the cities advancing the title of "smart".
 C. There still exist many challenges for the institution and development of smart cities.
 D. The already successful smart city in the world were the works of policy-makers.

3. The word "**they**" in paragraph 2 refers to ____.

- A. environments B. ecosystems C. services D. initiatives

4. According to paragraph 2, what is the matter that the author want to emphasise?

During the past half-century, our species has embarked on a remarkable social experiment. For the first time in human history, great numbers of people – at all ages, in all places, of every political persuasion – have begun settling down as singletons. Until the second half of the last century, most of us married young and parted only at death. If death came early, we remarried quickly; if late, we moved in with family, or they with us. Now we marry later. We divorce, and stay single for years or decades.

The rise of living alone has produced significant social benefits, too. Young and middle-aged solos have helped to revitalise cities, because they are more likely to spend money, socialise and participate in public life. Contemporary solo dwellers in the US are primarily women: about 18 million, compared with 14 million men. The majority, more than 16 million, are middle-aged adults between the ages of 35 and 64. The elderly account for about 11 million of the total. Young adults between 18 and 34 number increased more than 5 million, compared with 500,000 in 1950, making **them** the fastest-growing segment of the solo-dwelling population.

Despite fears that living alone may be environmentally unsustainable, solos tend to live in apartments rather than in big houses, and in relatively green cities rather than in car-dependent suburbs. There's good reason to believe that people who live alone in cities consume less energy than if they coupled up and **decamped** to pursue a single-family home.

1. The best title for this passage could be _____.

A. the rise in solo living
B. figures about solo dwellers in the US
C. the increase in divorce
D. solos have tendency to live in small houses

2. Which statement is probably **TRUE** according to the information in paragraph 1?

A. From the beginning of the last century, people married at young age and only death separated them.

B. Until the second half of the last century, a large number of people married young and parted only at death.

C. From the beginning of last century, people have begun settling down as singletons.

D. Until the second half of the last century, people divorce, and stay single for years or decades

3. The word “**them**” in paragraph 2 refers to_____?

A. singletons B. the elderly C. predecessors D. young adults

4. In the 2nd paragraph, the writer suggests that _____.

A. The elderly take up for a large number of the total solo dwellers

B. In the US, more male choose to live alone than female

C. Solos dwellers have helped to renew cities as they seem to spend money, socialize and take part in public life

D. There are fewer middle-aged solos than the elderly who live alone

5. The word “**decamped**” in paragraph 3 means _____.

A. coupled up B. quitted C. lived separately D. lived together

Ex 27. Read the following passage and circle A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

By the end of the third millennium, people will all have access to basic utilities like electricity and the internet. As a type of civilization, the overall energy consumption of everyone in the 30th century will be at a level of around 4×10^{26} watts. In other words, the energy utilization in a world full of working class consumers will be comparable to the luminosity of our parent star. So, the people of the future will inevitably need to fully **harness** the output of the Sun through the use of a vast array of satellite mega-structures that encircle the celestial body and capture the radiation it emits.

In requiring everyone to work together, the inclusive attitude of the future will cause everyone to grow much closer to one another, improving interpersonal relationships in neighborhoods the world over. By the year 3000, the whole of humanity will become a sort of poly-amorous society of mono-ethnic global citizens, living in a complex egalitarian intercontinental cooperative. Everyone will be part of multicultural communities within communities. Companies and credit unions will even be owned by their employees. People will all be very **conscientious**. Everyone will support the global economy, as well as ecology, of the world.

Humans will inhabit artificial urban jungles filled with buildings and sidewalks, while the other animals will inhabit natural rural jungles filled with wilderness and trails. Friends will walk through the crowded streets of the mega-cities of the future holding hands with one another. Public displays of affection will be customary among everyone. Casual bisexual encounters will be the norm. Everyone will care about everyone else. People will all accept each other, and help each other out, more and more as time goes on.

The point is that eventually, everyone will finally get along. Humanity will progress to a point of collective compatibility as everyone sufficiently integrates and assimilates. From now until the year 3000, the several thousand languages currently spoken will reduce down to only about a hundred. More importantly, the nation-state members of the UN will all use the same form of electronic currency. As the countries of the world unify more and more, the metric system will become the universal standard of measurement. Things will become increasingly more common among everyone. This will bring everyone closer and closer together, each step of the way. In the end, cultural memes will all eventually just blend together in the great melting pot **that** is the world.

People will also change physically, along with mentally, too though. For instance, there will be an increase in both height and longevity, among people in general. In the year 3000 people will be about six feet tall, and live to be 120 years old, on average. They will experience a slight reduction in the size of their mouths, too. Improvements in nutritional science will revolutionize the world of medicine and alter the course of human evolution. Everyone will be genetically screened as an embryo to weed out defects and correct mistakes in their personal genome. 8th scale transhuman cyborgs will even go so far as to have 7th scale robotic integrations, with microscopic machines making them better. This will be terribly important because there will be very little diversity in the gene pool of the superhumans of the future, who are all bred to be what is considered ideal.

(Source: <https://medium.com/>)

1. Which of the following could be the best title of the passage?

A. The energy consumption in the third millennium.	B. The life in the year 3000.
C. The changes of humans in the far future.	D. The way people live in the 30 th century.
2. The word “**harness**” in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

A. separate	B. replace	C. exploit	D. absorb
-------------	------------	------------	-----------
3. According to paragraph 2, how can the attitude of the future affect the world?

A. It improves the distance in the relationship of neighborhood.	B. It enhances the diversity of cultures in the society.
C. It brings people closer to others both in nations and in the world.	D. It supports the global economy and ecology of the world.

4. The word “**conscientious**” in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by _____.
 A. careful B. dishonest C. careless D. indolent
5. According to paragraph 3, which of the following is **NOT** true?
 A. People and animals will live in their favourite environment.
 B. People will not express their emotion in public.
 C. It is not strange for men and women to compete with each other.
 D. People are safe to walk through the crowded streets with their friends.
6. The word “**that**” in paragraph 4 refers to _____.
 A. cultural memes B. each step of the way
 C. the great melting pot D. the metric system
7. The author described the reduction in number of languages in paragraph 4 as an evidence of _____.
 A. the compatibility of humans in the future B. the standard of measurement
 C. the development of electronic currency D. the popularity of things
8. What can be the main idea of the last passage?
 A. Robots will be advanced to be superhumans of the future.
 B. People’s longevity will be increased in the future.
 C. Science is the main factor to the change of humans’ appearance.
 D. Humans’ physical and mentality will alter in the future.

Ex 28. Read the following passage and circle A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Hardly a week goes by without some advance in technology that would have seemed incredible 50 years ago. And we can expect the rate of change to accelerate rather than slow down within our lifetime. The developments in technology are bound to have a dramatic effect on the future of work. By 2010, new technology will have revolutionized communications. People will be transmitting messages down telephone lines that previously would have been sent by post. Not only postmen but also clerks and secretaries will vanish in a paper-free society. All the routine tasks they perform. will be carried on a tiny silicon chip so that they will be as **obsolete** as the horse and cart after the invention of the motor car. one change will make thousands, if not millions, redundant.

Even people in traditional professions, where expert knowledge has been the key, are unlikely to escape the effects of new technology. Instead of going to a solicitor, you might go to a computer which is programmed with all the most up-to-date legal information. Doctors, too, will find that an electronic competitor will be able to carry out a much quicker and more accurate diagnosis and recommend more efficient courses of treatment. In education, teachers will be largely replaced by teaching machines far more knowledgeable than any human being. Most learning will take place in the home via video conferencing. Children will still go to school though, until another place is created where they can make friends and develop social skills.

What can we do to avoid the threat of unemployment? We shouldn’t **hide our heads in the sand**. Unions will try to stop change but they will be fighting a losing battle. People should get computer literate as this just might save them from professional extinction. After all, there will be a few jobs left in law, education and medicine for those few individuals who are capable of writing and programming the software of the future. Strangely enough, there will still be jobs like rubbish collection and cleaning as it is tough to programme tasks which are largely unpredictable.

(<http://forum.english.best>)

1. According to the writer, the rate of change in technology_____.

A. will remain the same B. will slow down C. will speed up D. cannot be predicted

2. The word “**obsolete**” in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to ____.

A. out of date B. out of work C. out of order D. out of practice

3. From the passage, we can infer that ____.

A. professionals won't be affected by new technology B. doctors won't be as efficient as computers in the future
C. computers cannot replace lawyers in the future D. experts will know less in the future

4. Which is **NOT** one of the writer's predictions?

A. Professionals won't escape change. B. Children will probably not be taught in schools.
C. Professionals will know less than today. D. Computers could make fairer judgments.

5. According to the passage, in the future children ____.

A. won't be taught in schools B. will learn more than at present
C. won't have contact with teachers D. will still learn life skills at schools.

6. According to the writer of the passage, people should right now ____.

A. join a union B. become cleaners C. change their jobs D. prepare for the future

7. The phrase “**hide our heads in the sand**” in the passage probably means ____.

A. take care of our heads B. ignore an unpleasant situation and wait
C. look ahead and get ready D. refuse to fight a battle with others

8. Which of the following is true, according to the passage?

A. We have witnessed so many progresses in technology for more than 50 years.
B. People who work in communications will develop both in technology and in vast number.
C. In a modern world solicitors prove their important role in protecting human rights.
D. Plays with only be used as a means of educating children.

Ex 29. Read the following passage and circle A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Ex 30. A NEW CAPITAL

When the new state of Pakistan was founded in 1947, Karachi acted as the capital city. However, it was difficult for Karachi to remain in this role due to a number of drawbacks such as the climate and the state of the existing buildings. Rather than try to overcome these drawbacks, the government decided to create a new capital city. In 1959, a commission was established to investigate the possible locations of this new city. The advisor appointed to the commission was Dr Doxiadis, a famous architect and city planner.

Dr. Doxiadis and his colleagues looked at the various locations. They then produced a report suggesting two possible areas: one just outside Karachi and the other to the north of Rawalpindi. Both locations had advantages as well as disadvantages. Which site was it to be?

The choice between these two options was made after consideration of many factors, such as transportation, the availabilities of water, economic factors, and factors of national interest. Finally, the site north of Rawalpindi was chosen and on the 24th February 1960, the new capital was given the name of 'Islamabad' and a master plan was drawn up. This master plan divided the area into three different sections: Islamabad itself, neighbouring Rawalpindi, and the national park.

Each of these three sections had a different role. Islamabad would act as the national's capital and would serve its administrative and cultural needs, whereas Rawalpindi would remain the regional centre with industry and commerce. The third piece of the plan, the national park, was planned to provide space for education, recreation, and agriculture.

Today Islamabad is a thriving city of about 1 million people. It offers a healthy a pollution-free atmosphere, plenty of water, and many green spaces. Guide tree-lined streets, elegant public buildings, and well-organised bazaars and shopping centres. The new capital is a superb example of good urban planning.

1. Why was a commission founded in 1959?

- A. to overcome the drawbacks of Karachi as a capital city
- B. to create a new capital city for Pakistan
- C. to look into possibilities of the locations for a new capital city
- D. to appoint an advisor for planning the new capital city

2. How many places were suggested for the new capital city in the initial reports?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

3. Which of the following factors was NOT considered when choosing the location for the new capital city?

- A. the climate and the state of the existing buildings
- C. economic issues
- B. transportation and the availabilities of water
- D. issues of national interest

4. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Islamabad would serve cultural needs.
- B. Rawalpindi would be the regional centre with industry and commerce.
- C. The national park would provide space for agriculture.
- D. Islamabad would play the most important role of all.

5. What does the passage primarily describe?

- A. The history of the two capital cities of Pakistan.
- B. The disappearance of the old capital city of Pakistan.
- C. The reasons why Islamabad became the new capital city of Pakistan.
- D. The choice and development of Islamabad as the modern capital of Pakistan.

Ex 31. Read the following passage and circle A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

LESSONS FROM CURITIBA

Urban planning deals with the physical, economic, and social development of cities. Today urban populations are increasing rapidly, and growing cities are putting enormous pressure on the environment. For this reason, the type of urban planning found in Curitiba, in southern Brazil, is more important than ever.

Curitiba is a fine example of how urban planning can work. This has not always been the case, however. At one time, Curitiba faced the same problems as many other cities all over the world, namely overcrowding, pollution, and an increased demand for services, transport, and housing. How, then, did Curitiba address these problems? By the 1940s the population of Curitiba had grown to about 150,000 as immigrants from countries such as Japan, Syria, and Lebanon came to work in agriculture and industry. These people needed both housing and transportation. Curitiba's leaders realised that it was not sensible to deal with these problems separately. Consequently, they employed a French planner and architect, Alfred Agache, to find an overall solution.

Agache studied all aspects of the problem. He designed a scheme which gave priority to public services such as sanitation and public transport. At the same time, the scheme included centres which helped both community life and commerce to develop, and reduced traffic congestion. This was the first scheme to address several problems of growing cities at the same time. Unfortunately, some parts of his plan were not completed. The result, as described below, was that his scheme only served Curitiba for another 20 years.

By the 1960s, the population of Curitiba had grown to about 430,000 inhabitants, so the city had to rethink its needs. In order to do this, the mayor put together a team of architects and town planners led by Jaime Lerner. This

team produced the Curitiba Master Plan. This consisted of taking Agache's original plan and adding wide, high-speed roads which crossed the smaller streets. Their proposals also included plans to minimise urban growth, reduce city centre traffic, and preserve the city's historic district. It is clear that the Curitiba Master Plan was one of the first attempts to integrate all aspects of city planning.

This integrated approach to urban design was maintained throughout the 1980s as Curitiba's population grew to almost one million inhabitants. Environmental facilities were added, such as a recycling programme for household waste, and parks and 'green' spaces were protected from development. However, good transportation remained central to the planning.

Good transportation still remains a priority, together with the needs for jobs. A growing population needs employment, so business parks and centres have been added to encourage new small businesses. All these changes will continue as the population of Curitiba increases, but its city planners are continually searching for solutions to the problems.

1. What aspect of development does urban planning NOT deal with?

A. physical development	B. technical development
C. economic development.	D. social development
2. How many problems are mentioned in the passage as commonly shared by many cities?

A. 2	B. 3	C. 4	D. 5
------	------	------	------
3. What was the main cause of the increase in Curitiba's population before the 1940s?

A. immigrants from rural areas	B. workers in business park
C. immigrants from neighbouring countries	D. immigrants from Japan, Syria, and Lebanon
4. In what ways was Agache's approach different?

A. His scheme gave priority to public services.	B. His scheme included centres which helped both community life and commerce to develop.
C. His scheme reduced traffic congestion.	D. His scheme addressed several problems at the same time.
5. What did the Curitiba Master Plan do?

A. added better road system	B. reduced urban growth
C. prohibit city-centre traffic	D. all of the above
6. What was new about the approach to the planning in the 1980s?

A. It was an integrated approach.	B. Environmental facilities were introduced.
C. Good transportation was the key.	D. It provided housing for one million inhabitants.
7. The new thing about the current approach to urban planning is _____.

A. new small businesses	B. good transport
C. the need for jobs	D. the appearance of business parks
8. Which statement best describes the author's opinion of the Curitiba experience of urban planning?

A. It was a complete success.	B. The challenges for urban planners in Curitiba were many.
C. Other city planners could benefit greatly from this experience.	D. It was a once-and-done plan.